









## The Decadence of Mexico.

The London Times of August has a remarkable article on the decadence of Mexico, from which we extract the following:

The same year which, we trust, has seen the re-establishment, on a firmer basis than ever, of the Anglo-Indian Empire in the East, seems likely to witness the extinction of the last vestiges of the Empire of Spain in the Golden West. We have restored, we trust, permanently and durably, the mighty edifice which was founded by Clive, Hastings, and Wellesley; while the last fragment of the conquest of Quixote is mouldering into dust. The two cases are not devoid of a certain analogy. There are many points of resemblance between the Hindoo and Aztec character. The difference seems to have been, that while the English have maintained and increased the vast interval that separated them from the Hindoos, the Spaniards have not been able even to retain such civilization as they took with them, but have sunk far below the level of the fierce warrior of the sixteenth century, until, from the grossness of their ignorance, they present a disadvantageous contrast to the Indians whom they conquered, plundered, and enslaved. If the French can truly say of modern Spain that Africa begins at the Pyrenees, we judge that sort of a place Mexico must be, when it is admitted on all hands that it falls very far indeed below the almost incredible debased standard of the mother country. Miserable indeed must be that Republic which has not in it enough of order and morality to receive even such civilization as modern Spain can give her. In the case of Mexico, we have, in addition to all other causes of degradation, the fact that the Spanish race has become vastly deteriorated by intermixture with the Indian, and that, between this hybrid race and the inhabitants of the pure Spanish blood, there has, for many years, raged a deadly feud, which seems only too likely to end in the extermination of the latter.

But it were indeed for Mexico, were the deadly antipathy of three rival races its only torment; for victory would ultimately declare for the strongest, and that strongest might be expected to rule permanently and vigorously over the rivals it had crushed. The present state of things affords no such hope. The last relics of authority and integrity have disappeared with the overthrow of President Comonfort, who, possessing more energy and integrity than is usual among Mexican leaders, was overthrown by the combined action of Old Spain and the priestly party, and has left behind him a void which nothing seems likely to fill. We may ransack in vain the darkest periods of history to find a parallel for the events now passing in this nineteenth century, in a country which has no seems to have been designed, by climate and situation, as an empire of commerce and a focus of civilization. Even the mysterious powers of subterranean agency have combined with their own children for the destruction of Mexico, and we read, with astonishment, of the miseries of the town of Guadalupe, which was at the same time subject to a severe assault from the enemy, was devastated by an extensive conflagration, and shaken to its foundation by the shock of an earthquake. Horrors such as we have described cannot last. Their very intensity prevents their permanence. Already the highways are deserted from fear of the murderers and robbers who infest them. The land is suffered to go out of cultivation, because little will not sow that which they have so little hope of being allowed to reap. The cities, ravaged by repeated assaults, are falling into ruin, and even the timid and lazy population of Mexico, goaded to despair by their intolerable calamities, have actually been known, on some occasions, to fly to arms, and repay their oppressors some small part of the miseries which they daily suffer.

It is an interesting but difficult speculation why the races of the Spanish Peninsula, which have been found capable of establishing tolerable governments in Brazil, Peru, and Chili, should have failed so entirely in Mexico. The cause does not seem to lie in the character of the aboriginal inhabitants, for there is too much resemblance between the Peruvian and the Aztec to support any theory founded upon minute differences between them. It is not the form of government, for, though Brazil is a monarchy, Chili and Peru are both Republics. In default of any better solution, we are inclined to attribute the downfall of Mexico, which may now be said to be accomplished, to a geographical situation which brings it perpetually in contact with more energetic races, and thus, by inevitable comparison, fosters the contempt and hatred which Spaniard, Indian, and half-breed mutually and justly feel for each other; but we do not doubt that in the bloody reverses of the late war with the United States were laid the foundations of that mutual distrust and anarchy, which have destroyed, not only political government, but civil society itself. It seems that there is nothing left for the United States but to consummate the work they have begun, and to annex the land of Montezuma and Cortez, which, even under the lash of the slave-driver, will not regret the illusory liberty of the Mexican Republic.

## Oregon Territory.

A correspondent of the Eugene City Pacific Journal thus describes Oregon Territory:

The great bulk of the settlement in Oregon is in what is known as the Willamette Valley, which is about one hundred and fifty miles in length, and from thirty to fifty miles broad; and the Willamette river, a navigable stream most of the distance, runs through its entire length. The principal town in the Territory is Portland, about fifteen miles above the mouth of the Willamette, easily reached by ocean steamers from San Francisco and other ports. It is a city of about three thousand inhabitants, and is rapidly growing. The other principal towns are Eugene City, Salem, Corvallis, Eugene City, Roseburg, and Jacksonville, ranging from three hundred to eight hundred inhabitants each. There are eleven newspapers in the Territory—five at Portland and one at each of the other towns I have named. Salem has an extensive woolen manufactory, while most other kinds of machinery are in operation throughout the Territory, developing the resources. Schools receive a large share of public attention, and are mostly placed on a secure foundation.

He then proceeds to give a more minute description of Eugene City, which, though only three or four years old, is a flourishing town, with a population of five or six hundred. Prices are as follows: Land claims, including improvements, sell from \$3 to \$10 per acre. American horses from \$150 to \$350. Indian horses from \$40 to \$100. Wheat from 75 cents to \$2.50 per bushel. Potatoes about \$1 per bushel. Bacon from 12 to 20 cents per pound. Sugar and coffee about 20 cents. Laborers \$2.50 to \$4 per day. Clerks and teachers \$75 to \$100 per month. This town is also centrally located, and some look upon it as the future capital of Oregon.

**TOURNAMENT.**—A tournament took place at Buffalo Springs, Va., on the 9th ult. Miss Fanny Tucker, of Halifax county, Va., was chosen Queen, and Miss Brecken, of Richmond, first Maid of Honor. Among the horsemen was a "Knight of the Ocean Cable."

## The Canvass in Pennsylvania.

The prospects of the Democracy are growing daily more and more encouraging in this great and important State. Out of Philadelphia, all the inner districts, the issue of Lecompton and anti-Lecompton is sunk out of sight and thought, in the Democratic ranks. The party are united on the great living issues which they have with the Black Republicans on the one hand, and the Know-Nothings on the other; and treat the question of Lecompton as a dead and buried issue. Those quondam Democrats, who still make the action of the party last winter on the subject a grievance and stumbling-block, and impeach it before the public of fraud and outrage in that matter, are all gone over to the opposition, and do not remain in the party, as their confederates in Illinois, to cripple, demoralize, and betray it. Everywhere in the State are our friends and standard-bearers united, hopeful, and active.

The opposition, on the contrary, are demoralized, paralyzed, and divided. They cannot get along with the record which their Congressmen made for them here last winter. Their strength was in the Wilcox proviso, and in maintaining the full power of Congress over slavery in the Territories; and their recent surrender to the doctrine of the supremacy of territorial suffrage, and the total abrogation by Congress of its authorities in the Territories, cannot be reconciled either with the dogmas of the old-line Abolitionists or with the more moderate theories of the free-soilers, who would have no more slave States. There is also a deep antagonism between the theories of the Black Republicans and Know-Nothings in regard to the negro, that they can patch up no harmony or concert of action with each other. Opposing, as the Know-Nothings do, the conferring of citizenship upon the foreign white man, they find it difficult to unite with a party which makes it a corner-stone principle of their creed that the negro is their equal, and a citizen under the constitution of the Union. If the white man be not a brother and an equal, how monstrous to embrace the negro with the fraternal hug! The leaders, indeed, of the two parties disregard this antagonism of creed and gladly coalesce; but it is impossible for them to carry the mass along with them, who, though less astute, are more honest and more sincere.

The power of the Press newspaper was very considerable for mischief in Pennsylvania until the recent avowal of its editor at Tarrytown of his hostility to the Democratic party; for treason is ever formidable while it is disguised. Fomey had, indeed, had his cue from Illinois, and adhered to it as long as his dissolute nature would allow; but passion and emper finally got the better of his tutelage and he threw off the mask in a paroxysm of goodness and spleen. He is now avowedly a Know-Nothing, and vies with the New England politician in invoking the curses of Heaven upon the Democracy and its leaders. His Press has lost all the hold it had upon the sympathy of the Pennsylvania Democracy, and, instead of becoming a leading organ of the Democracy, has fallen to be a mere echo of the Tribune. Its power for mischief to the Democracy of Pennsylvania is gone, and with its discredit has come demoralization and paralysis to the opposition in that great State.

There was danger that Pennsylvania would backslide from its faith in the coming election, and desert her great leader after elevating him to the head of the nation; but that danger, we believe, is past, and she will set an example in October which Indiana and Ohio will be prompt to follow. If she stand firm in the approaching election, the success of the Democratic cause will be insured in every debatable northern State.

There is also the supremacy of the Democratic party will be as firmly established for a period of years as it was in the halcyon days of Madison and Monroe. We are assured that the Democracy of Pennsylvania are alive to the true importance of the coming election, and that they will strike a blow for the Democratic cause which will be to the long series of the political contests we had since 1848 what Waterloo was to the struggles of Europe, which it concluded.

Washington Union.

[From the North China Herald, July 30.]

## The British Treaty with China.

We have received from a reliable source the following summary of the most important points of the treaty which was signed at Tientsin on the 26th ult. by His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and the Imperial Commissioners Kweliang and Hwa shana, and which has since received the ratification of the Emperor. The treaty contains fifty-six articles:

- Art. 1. Confirms the treaty of peace at Nankin, and abrogates the supplementary treaty and general regulations.
- Art. 2. Provides for the optional appointment of Chinese and British Ministers at the Courts of Peking and St. James.
- Art. 3. Contains provisions with respect to the permanent establishment of the British Minister at Peking, his family and suite.
- Art. 4. Makes provision for the traveling, postal and other arrangements of the Resident Minister.
- Art. 5. The British Minister to transact business with the Secretary of State on footing of equality.
- Art. 6. The same privileges accorded to Chinese Minister in London.
- Art. 7. Provision with reference to Consuls and the consular rank.
- Art. 8. Christianity, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, to be tolerated, and its professors protected throughout the empire.
- Art. 9. British subjects to be permitted to travel for pleasure or trade to all parts of the interior; arrangements with respect to passports and cities in the hands of rebels.
- Art. 10. Chinking to be open to trade within a year from the signing of the treaty, and three others on the Yangtze-kiang, as far as Hankow, to be opened on the evacuation of its shores by the rebels.
- Art. 11. The ports Niu-chwang (Manchuria), Tang-chow (Gulf of Pecheli), Tai-wan (Formosa), Swatow and Ki-ong-chow (Hainan), to be opened in addition to the present ports.
- Art. 12. Tariff to be revised by an Anglo-Chinese Commission appointed for the purpose.
- Art. 13. Revision of tariff to be decennial.
- Art. 14. An official declaration of the amount of transit duties leviable at inland custom-houses to be published in English and Chinese, if he chooses, to commute the transit duties at *ad valorem* rate.
- Art. 15. Reduction of tonnage dues, and a four months' certificate to vessels engaged in coasting trade.
- Art. 16. Official correspondence to be for the future conducted in English on the part of English officials—to be accompanied by a Chinese version for the present—and to be considered the text.
- Art. 17. The character "Y" (barbarian) to be suppressed in Chinese official documents.
- Art. 18. British ships of war to visit any port in the empire. The commanders to be treated on terms of equality by Chinese officials.
- Art. 19. Measures to be concerted for the suppression of piracy.
- Art. 20. Favored nation clause.
- Art. 21. Conditions affecting the Canton indemnity question, to be placed in a separate article.
- Art. 22. Ratifications to be exchanged within a year.

**YELLOW FEVER.**—The New Orleans Crescent of the 5th says:

The weekly health report will show a decrease, although the latter part of the week shows an increase. This is to be attributed almost exclusively to the unacclimated Northern and Western strangers' account.

The Vicksburg Whig of the 5th says:

There were eleven deaths in the city proper during the past week—seven of them from yellow fever. There were also ten deaths during the week in the Marine and City Hospitals—eight of them from yellow fever and two from other diseases.

We are bound to say to our distant readers that the fever is on the increase—but we think it is principally caused by the influx of unacclimated persons.

The Baton Rouge Gazette reports sixteen deaths in that city—fourteen of yellow fever—from the 25th ult. to the 21st inst.

## Founder in Horses.

The Cincinnati Enquirer has been permitted to see the proof-sheets of a new work, "Worthington's Horse Doctor," which is now in press in this city, and will be offered to the public in a few days—a work which is represented to be the result of twenty years' experience in the treatment of that noblest and most valuable animal, the horse. The author has kindly allowed the Enquirer, in advance of the appearance of the book, to make the following extract from its pages in relation to that difficult and mischievous disease, founder. There are valuable and new principles presented in it worthy of general attention:

This is a serious disorder, and one which has rendered useless more horses than any other disease. Numerous are the causes which produce it; prominent among these are: improper feeding, over-working, obstructed perspiration—which is caused by sudden changes, and too often from cooling off suddenly when the animal has been over-heated. The attack, which is of an inflammatory character, increases the greatest pain; he shifts his legs fore and aft, as if unable to bear his weight on either of them; he collects his body, as it were, into a heap; he brings the hind feet as far forward under him as he can, in order to remove the weight of the body from the fore legs and feet; he then moves his fore feet forward and sets them to the ground with great pain; his fore parts are very hot, and the legs are often swollen and painful when pressed with the hand.

As the disorder increases the arteries at the points will throbb violently, and sometimes there will be swelling about the fetlocks and coronet, and if one foot be lifted, it gives so much pain to the other that the animal is in danger of falling, and his whole appearance shows plainly that he is laboring under a most painful inflammatory affection. As soon as the disease is discovered, a few quarts of blood may be taken from the plate vein, and the fetlock joint, if it may be taken from the sole of each of the feet, by cutting through the sole close to the wall—the shoes having been already taken off—and the soles pared moderately thin. If the blood does not flow freely, put the foot in warm water and the flow will be increased; and, when enough has been taken, the orifice may be filled with tow and the shoe tacked very lightly over it for a short time. Purgatives should not be given unless there be evident constipation, and then only in sufficient quantities to open the bowels gently, for which purpose recipe No. 84 may be used. This having been attended to, give the following recipe:

Digitalis.....1½ drachms.  
Emetic tartar.....2  
Nitric.....2  
Sulphur.....1

Mix for one dose, and give twice a day while the inflammatory symptoms continue, and rub the legs well with wet salt, and then rub them dry, and clothe him comfortably. The animal should have mild diet and moderate exercise; but do not feed him, or put him to work before he has recovered; for in so doing there is danger of the disorder returning with increased violence. In cases of relapse, or founder of long standing, I make an opening in the soles, just inside the wall of the feet, and have known great quantities of yellow viscid matter to be discharged, and relief would invariably follow. About the worst effect of the disease I ever saw was relieved by this simple operation; he was a favorite of the owner, and had (as a short time previous) temporarily recovered from an attack of founder, and was put to work soon, and the disorder returned with fearful malignity. It required the assistance of several men to bear him up while I performed the operation, (with a small farrier's knife.) It seemed that the whole effects of the disease had settled in the lower extremities, and were now coming through the outlet I had made in the feet. The discharge of this offensive, gummy matter continued for some time; it seemed to run from above the feet; and before it ceased, the horse began to stand erect and strong, and in a short time he thoroughly recovered.

**WHERE DOUGLAS WAS BORN.**—How we RECEIVED THE DEGREE OF LL. D.—There is much humor in the discussion going on in Illinois, between Douglas and Lecompton. During his speech at Jonesboro, a few days since, Douglas said:

Mr. Lincoln attempts to get over the abolitionism by telling you that he was raised a little east of you (laughter), beyond the Wabash, in Indiana, and he thinks that makes a mighty sound and good man of him on all of these questions. I do not know the exact location of the farm or raised, has much to do with his political principles. The most Abolitionists I have ever known in Illinois have been men who have sold their slaves in Alabama and Kentucky, and have come here and turned Abolitionists, while spending the money they got for the negroes they sold. (That's so, and laughter.) I do not know that any Abolitionist from Indiana or Kentucky ought to have any more credit because he was born and raised in Indiana or Kentucky. (Not a bit, not as much, &c.) I do not know that a native of Kentucky is more excusable, because raised among slaves, his father and mother having owned slaves, if he comes to Illinois, turns Abolitionist and slanders the graves of his father and mother, breathes curses upon the institutions under which he was born, and his father and mother bred.

Thus, he was not born out west here. I was born away down in Yankee land; (and) I was born in a valley in Vermont (all quiet), with the high mountains about me. I love the old Green mountains and valleys of Vermont, where I was born, and where I played in my childhood. I went up to visit them, seven or eight years ago, for the first time in twenty-odd years. When I got there they treated me very kindly. They invited me to the commencement of their College, placed me on the same high dignified guests, and covered upon me the degree of LL. D. in Latin, (Doctor of Laws) the same as they did on Old Hickory at Cambridge, many years ago, and I give you my word and honor that I understood just as much of the Latin as he did. (Laughter.) When they got through conferring the honorary degree, they called upon me for a speech, and I got up with my heart full and swelling with gratitude for their kindness, and I said to them, "My friends, Vermont is the most glorious spot on the face of the globe for a man to be born in, provided he emigrates when he is very young." (Orcarious shouts of laughter.)

**THE WAY TO KILL RATS.**—A new method for killing rats. H. S. Rogers, of New York, writes the vermin, the servant girl, who had seen the effect of "Old Bourbon whisky" on bipeds, thought she would try an experiment on the rats. Accordingly she took a small quantity, made it very sweet with sugar, crumbled in bread enough for the crowd, and set the dish in the cellar. A few hours after she went down and found several rats gloriously "fuddled;" engaged in throwing beans and landing one another up to drink. These were easily disposed of, and those not killed left the premises immediately after, suffering with the headache. The writer adds that the medicine is quite agreeable to take.

**HOG CHOLERA.**—A gentleman from Salubria informs us that the hog cholera is raging with great fatality in the neighborhood of Salubria, in this county. He gave us the names of some eight or ten of the most prominent hog raisers in this county which have died were all raised in the neighborhood, a fact which proves the correctness of Mr. Campbell's opinions expressed some time since in our columns, that the disease is contagious. The tar and turpentine remedy has been used with some success, although nothing has proved of much efficacy. Numbers of the farmers have lost largely, and will have to buy their own pork.—*Hop. Mercury.*

## I'll Let You.

If a kiss be delightful, so tempting my lips,  
That I should almost wish to lose them,  
I vow be the acuter that Japiter says,  
On certain conditions, "I'll let you."

If you swear by my charms that you'll ever be true,  
And that no other damsel shall get me,  
By the stars that roll round on yon rim of blue,  
Perchance, sir, perchance, sir, "I'll let you."

If not urged by a passion as flaming as wild,  
That makes all the virtues for a vent,  
But affections unalloyed, soft, for ever and mild,  
You ask for a kiss, then, "I'll let you."

[From the London News.]

**Illustrated Calling Cards.**  
The "calling card" was a great invention. It is scarcely possible to enumerate the benefits we owe to it. By "leaving a card" we escape the bore of a dull visit. By handing our card to a stupid servant we escape the torture of hearing our name mangled. Duelling almost belongs to the past; but when a gentleman gave his card or asked for the card of another, that practice—Burke might have said—by losing all its ferocity, lost half its evil.

The tasteful and enterprising proprietors of the "Papeterie Marion," in Regent street, have added a finishing grace to the "calling card." They have elevated it from being a mere social convenience into being an aesthetic grace of life. By the aid of photography and the engraver they have substituted the very effigies of the owner of the "calling card" for the mere letters that form his name. Your friend may thus lift the light of his countenance upon you, even though you should be so unfortunate as to be from home when he calls.

The idea is a pretty one, and susceptible of being turned to account in many a pretty way. For example, the advent of a "little stranger" might be announced by inclosing a tiny card with a miniature of a baby in its "christening cap." Then, how much more graceful it would be to distribute, in those envelopes which after a marriage are wafted on the wings of the post over the land, instead of two squares of paper with the bride's and bridegroom's names, a card bearing their best portraits in two ovals conjoined by a true-lover's knot! And how gratifying it would be to receive, instead of a black-edged lithographed note, the card of the dear deceased bearing his "lineaments stamped by the unerring aid of the photographer." The story of the three stages of every man's life—his baptism, marriage, and death—might be told in three lithographic pages of mill-board. An illustrated "calling card," with P. P. C. in the corner, would modify an old adage, and teach us to think of the absent friend as not lost to sight, though to memory dear.

A number of these illustrated "calling cards" are lying on the table at which we write. They are something more than mere toys, or freaks of fashion. Messrs. Marion have entrusted their execution to the eminent photographer, Mr. Herbert Watkins. Mr. Watkins has attained to distinction in his profession by combining a scientific knowledge of its processes with delicate and cultivated artistic taste. He has principally devoted himself to the photograph on a large scale. The difficulty of executing large photographs has been a stimulus to his enterprising spirit; and he has met with the success his generous ambition deserves. His photograph portrait of Mr. Charles Dickens is one of the greatest triumphs of the art; and his Lord Palmerston is the only likeness we have seen of the late Premier that entirely does him justice. But ambitions though Mr. Watkins be, and determined to assert the dignity of his walk in art, he has entered into the graceful idea of Messrs. Marion with the playful spiritiveness which is ever a trait of the true genius. The tiny bust portraits which he executes for the "calling cards," being in many instances reductions of his larger portraits, combine high artistic feeling with delicate finish. Many of them are not unworthy to rank, as works of art, with the engraved gems of the ancients. There is a head of a distinguished diplomatist in the small collection we have alluded to that would have done credit to the first gem-engraver of the olden time.

Why should not these tiny photographs become for us what costly sculptured gems were for the wealthy patricians of imperial Rome? It is the execution, not the material, that imparts value to works of art. The images of visual objects stamped by the art of the photographer have a delicacy, truthfulness, and finish far beyond what could be imparted by the most sensitive and skilful human fingers, with the aid of the finest tools. These photographic miniatures in the hands of artists like Mr. Watkins may be made to rival the finest of our much-prized cameos.—They are not the less, but the more valuable because they can be used as the paper currency of social intercourse. Art can never exercise its full influence over the national mind so long as it is reserved for great occasions. It must first become part of our daily domestic life. We learn from the decorations of Pompeii that those who bequeathed to us treasures of sculptured art employed the artist to impart a finishing grace to everything that made home comfortable.

If our preachment can only have the effect of stimulating the curiosity of the public to take a glance at the illustrated calling cards of the Messrs. Marion, we know that the sight of those *bijoux* will carry them further. They are ridiculously cheap—a guinea, we think, or thereabouts, for the first, and half that price for any succeeding hundred. Think, gentle reader, for how small a sum you may insure immortality. The outlay of a five-pound note may enable you to scatter so many *faux similes* of yourself over the world that, according to the calculation of chances, it is impossible they should all perish.

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.**—The Secretary of the Treasury has, on appeal, decided that shavings, and by another process than hewing or sawing, are not embraced in "timber or lumber," and are not admitted free of duty under the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, but subject to a duty of twenty-four per cent. He has also decided that walnuts in salt and water, are each chargeable with a duty of fifteen per cent.

John S. Barnes, a master in the line of promotion in the Navy, has resigned.

It is said that General Denver declines to withdraw his resignation of the Governorship of Kansas.

Dr. Charles W. Hitchcock has been appointed Inspector of Drugs and Medicines at San Francisco.

[From the Hickman Advertiser.]

Mr. Editor: The Democracy of Kentucky are shortly to make their nominations for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Please allow an unobtrusive Democrat to suggest the name of Geo. W. Silverthorn to the Democracy of Kentucky for the office of Lieutenant Governor. A man of acknowledged ability, without the aid of friends and fortune, he has won a position among the Democracy of our State of which any man might be justly proud. We would be pleased to see his name at the mast-head of the *Arcus* as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor—subject to the decision of a Democratic convention.

**ONE OF THE PEOPLE.**  
AGUSTA, October 8.—The State election in Florida took place on Monday. Duvall county gives a small American majority, and Leon county largely Democratic. The vote for members of Congress has not yet been received. The nominees are Hon. George S. Hawkins, Democrat, and John Westcott, Opposition.

**HORRIBLE SUICIDE.**—Mr. Jesse Barlow, living on the farm of Mrs. Champ, about four miles below Paris, on the Mayville pike, committed suicide Sunday morning by shooting his brains out with a pistol. He went out into the corn-cub, it is supposed, laid down on a couple of bundles of oats, and deliberately committed the deed, as he was so found a few seconds after the report was heard. His reason for committing this rash act can only be conjectured. No definite cause has yet been given.—*Courier, Sta. Oct.*

**CURE FOR BALNEUS.**—A medical journal says that the decoction of boxwood has been successful in cases of baldness. Four large handfuls of the stem and leaves of the garden box are boiled in three pints of water, in a closely-covered vessel, for fifteen minutes, and allowed to stand in an earthen jar ten hours or more; the liquid is then strained, and one ounce and a half of cologne added, and with this solution the head is well washed every morning.

**IT** The Hon. J. H. Jewett, our talented and deservedly popular Representative, has been in town several days attending court. The Democracy of this district are under many obligations to him for the ability and zeal he always manifested when the party required his services in a campaign against "Samuel," or "any other opponent of the "untermittel."—*Bardston Gazette.*

**THE** Democratic press of Kentucky generally are in favor of the nomination of Col. W. Preston for Governor in 1859. He would make a most gallant standard-bearer, and one around whom the party could rally with the certainty of achieving a glorious victory.

*Bardston Gazette.*

## Swan &amp; Co's Lotteries

TRIUMPHANT!

SWAN & CO.

Continue to Draw as Usual, Without Interruption!

SWAN & CO'S LOTTERIES

ARE LEGAL, AND

AUTHORIZED BY THE

STATE OF GEORGIA.

The late attempt to injure our firm has shown that our Lotteries are drawn fairly; that our Prizes are paid punctually; and that our Scheme is a most Liberal

than any other Lottery in the World!

THE FOLLOWING SCHEME WILL BE

drawn by S. Swan & Co., Managers of the State Lottery, on the 15th of AUGUST, Georgia, in public, under the superintendence of Commissioners.

**Class 35 draws Saturday, Oct. 2.**  
**Class 36 draws Saturday, Oct. 9.**  
**Class 37 draws Saturday, Oct. 16.**  
**Class 38 draws Saturday, Oct. 23.**  
**Class 39 draws Saturday, Oct. 30.**

ON THE PLAN OF SINGLE NUMBERS.

Fifty Thousand Tickets.

Five Thousand, Four Hundred and Eighty-five Prizes.

Nearly one Prize to every 9 tickets!

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

TO BE DRAWN

EACH SATURDAY IN October.

1 Prize of \$10,000	100,000
1 do of 5,000	10,000
1 do of 2,500	5,000
1 do of 1,000	2,500
1 do of 500	1,000
1 do of 250	500
1 do of 100	250
1 do of 50	100
1 do of 25	50
1 do of 10	25
1 do of 5	10
1 do of 2	5
1 do of 1	2
1 do of 1/2	1
1 do of 1/4	1/2
1 do of 1/8	1/4
1 do of 1/16	1/8
1 do of 1/32	1/16
1 do of 1/64	1/32
1 do of 1/128	1/64
1 do of 1/256	1/128
1 do of 1/512	1/256
1 do of 1/1024	1/512
1 do of 1/2048	1/1024
1 do of 1/4096	1/2048
1 do of 1/8192	1/4096
1 do of 1/16384	1/8192
1 do of 1/32768	1/16384
1 do of 1/65536	1/32768
1 do of 1/131072	1/65536
1 do of 1/262144	1/131072
1 do of 1/524288	1/262144
1 do of 1/1048576	1/524288
1 do of 1/2097152	1/1048576
1 do of 1/4194304	1/2097152
1 do of 1/8388608	1/4194304
1 do of 1/16777216	1/8388608
1 do of 1/33554432	1/16777216
1 do of 1/67108864	1/33554432
1 do of 1/134217728	1/67108864
1 do of 1/268435456	1/134217728
1 do of 1/536870912	1/268435456
1 do of 1/1073741824	1/536870912
1 do of 1/2147483648	1/1073741824
1 do of 1/4294967296	1/2147483648
1 do of 1/8589934592	1/4294967296
1 do of 1/17179869184	1/8589934592
1 do of 1/34359738368	1/17179869184
1 do of 1/68719476736	1/34359738368
1 do of 1/137438953472	1/68719476736
1 do of 1/274877906944	1/137438953472
1 do of 1/549755813888	1/274877906944
1 do of 1/1099511627776	1/549755813888
1 do of 1/2199023255552	1/1099511627776
1 do of 1/4398046511104	1/2199023255552
1 do of 1/8796093022208	1/4398046511104
1 do of 1/1759	



